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measures for tackling the problem of famine. I think the present policy in the matter of medical relief is more preventive than curative. It is better to prevent a disease than to cure it. In that way, I agree that all steps should be taken to see that this famine is prevented in the interests of all the districts. Government cannot afford to spend every year large sums of money on famine relief, which affords no sufficient or proper relief to the people. On the other hand, if we prevent the conditions that contribute to famine, a great thing would have been done. I think in a way I have satisfied my 'Oliver Twists'."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"We want to see it in action also."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I will try. I am a practical man and I will translate my theories into action also. We are as much interested in this as the Opposition. Only we must have a sort of 'give and take'."

"In view of what I have said and the conciliatory way in which I met my hon. Friend's points, I hope he will withdraw his cut motion and give me time and opportunity to implement what I have said."

SRI C. V. K. RAO: "May I know whether famine is on the increase or on the decrease since the Hon. Minister came into office?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order."

4 p.m. SRI V. V. RAMASAMI:—"I press my motion, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am now going to put the cut motion standing in the name of hon. Member Sri V. V. Ramasami. The question is—

'That the allotment of Rs. 48,000 for Famine be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

The motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,000 under Demand XXIX—Famine.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION.

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,67,700 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.'

"Sir, this Demand is for a grant from current revenues to meet expenditure on extensions and improvements to, and maintenance and repairs of, irrigation works. The bulk of the expenditure on irrigation does not however come under this Demand,

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but under Demand XXXV relating to the Capital Budget. The Demand under the Capital Budget for Irrigation amounts to Rs. 890 lakhs. The cost of establishments for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works comes under yet another Demand No. XXVI. The effective total demand under all these Demands comes to about Rs. 1,276 lakhs. This total for the year 1950-51 was about Rs. 712 lakhs and for 1951-52 about Rs. 1,174 lakhs. In order to furnish an integrated picture of the work done under the head 'Irrigation', I may be permitted to make a few observations dealing with the subject as a whole.

" Sir, in the matter of development of Irrigation, the Government have been pursuing a liberal policy of executing schemes, not solely on considerations of direct financial return on the capital outlay, but with due regard also to the need for augmenting supplies of food and improving the well-being of the people. It is obviously desirable that the execution of schemes must be in accordance with a well-defined plan. Such a plan for the five year period, practically ending in 1954-55, has been drawn up in draft by the Planning Commission, in consultation with the State Government, and as work has been started on a number of schemes, the plan consists only of schemes actually in execution. From the figures which I have just given, it will be seen that the current year is practically the peak period of execution of the Five Year Plan. The ultimate cost of the plan is Rs. 44 crores of which Rs. 30 crores is proposed to be spent in the first five years.

" Broadly speaking, our programme of irrigation development may be divided into three parts. The first part, which is the least ambitious, is a short-term programme for the execution of a number of small irrigation schemes, called Grow More Food Schemes, primarily to augment our supplies of food as quickly as possible. We have endeavoured to execute schemes in dry tracts as far as practicable, provided water resources are available to justify such schemes and hold out promise of their successful working. Twenty-five schemes costing Rs. 12.65 lakhs have so far been executed and 13 schemes costing Rs. 48.45 lakhs are under execution in Rayalaseema; 69 schemes costing Rs. 38.5 lakhs have been executed and 62 schemes costing Rs. 141.4 lakhs are under execution in the Circars; 58 schemes costing Rs. 65.30 lakhs have been completed and 45 schemes costing Rs. 92.54 lakhs are under execution in the Tamil districts; 27 schemes costing Rs. 2.90 lakhs have been completed and 10 schemes costing Rs. 22.83 lakhs are under execution in the Malabar and South Kanara districts. The total ayacut developed so far under the completed works is 69,300 acres, and the works in progress will add a new ayacut of about 80,000 acres. Among the more important of the schemes under execution are the Rallagedda Anicut in Srikakulam district, the Polipalli Anicut in the Visakhapatnam district, the Coringa Island Project in the East Godavari district, the Kanur Scheme in West Godavari, the Manneru Anicut in

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Nellore, the Kollimagulavagu and Tigaleru Reservoirs in Kurnool, the Goderu Tank Scheme in Cuddapah, the Pennar-Kumudavathi Project in Anantapur, the Ponniar Anicut in South Arcot, the Sivalaperi Tank in Tirunelveli, provision of falling shutters to the Palar Anicut in North Arcot, the Badathalav Project in Salem, excavation of a new channel from Arakkankottai Channel in Coimbatore district, the Cheramangalam Anicut in Malabar and the Shiriyar Anicut in South Kanara. The latest of such schemes sanctioned is the construction of an anicut across the Swarnamukhi river at Kalahasthi in the Chittoor district and the excavation of a short channel therefrom to join the old Chembudu channel for affording better supplies to the existing tanks in the area.

"In this short-term programme must be included what are called Tank Improvement Schemes. Most of the tanks covered by the scheme are minor irrigation works. Even though I may be trespassing on the portfolio of a Colleague, I may briefly refer to what is being done in regard to Tank Improvement, to complete the picture. We have inherited from our ancestors about 35,000 irrigation tanks. These constitute a fair part of our real wealth and we are proud of this heritage. On account of long neglect and silting, many of the tanks are unable to irrigate the ayacuts registered under them. Even in a year of normal rainfall, there is a scramble for water, because the tanks have lost much of their original capacity, and flood waters which should have been conserved in them drain off to the sea. The quickest way of growing more food is to renovate these tanks and restore their lost capacities. This renovation is particularly important in respect of the large number of tanks in zamindari areas which are now being taken over by the Government. The object of the scheme is not so much to bring new lands under irrigation, as to ensure adequate supplies to lands already growing wet crops. In certain areas, for example North Arcot and Madurai, the scope for new irrigation schemes is limited, because our ancestors have done their work so thoroughly that there is not much surplus water available. There would be no point in impounding in a new reservoir, waters that would otherwise have gone into an old one. It is not proper to rob Peter to pay Paul. In such areas, the best we can do is to improve existing works so that they can supply water satisfactorily to the present ayacuts and it is in this context that the Tank Improvement Scheme is of considerable importance. So far, 902 such works have been completed at a cost of over Rs. 34 lakhs and 1,639 works, including 539 in the Circars, 187 in Rayalaseema, 860 in Tamilnad and 53 in Malabar and South Kanara, are under execution. The cost of the schemes under execution will be about three-quarters of a crore of rupees.

"The second part of our programme consists of medium sized projects, the biggest of which are the Manimuthar in the Tirunelveli district, and the Malampuzha in the Malabar district, each costing nearly Rs. 4 crores. The other projects in this category

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are the Mettur Canals Scheme costing Rs. 2½ crores, the Romperu Drainage Scheme and the Walayar Project costing Rs. 1 crore each, and the Upper Pennar, the Bhairavanitippa and the Araniyar Projects costing a little less than Rs. 1 crore each, and the Rallapad Project and the Mangalam Reservoir Project each costing about half a crore of rupees. The programme includes also a number of smaller works in the Krishna, Godavari and Cauveri Delta systems and elsewhere, some of which have been completed.

"In the third category are included the two large projects, the multi-purpose Tungabhadra Project and the Lower Bhavani Project, the former costing Rs. 18½ crores, and the latter Rs. 9½ crores. Provision has been made for the generation of power under these projects in addition to supply of water for irrigation.

"Some of the schemes involve the execution of agreements with the neighbouring States of Mysore and Hyderabad, and I am glad to say that all matters have been practically settled, and there is nothing to hold up progress. As hon'ble Members are no doubt aware, the Tungabhadra Project is a scheme which is being executed jointly by the Hyderabad and Madras Governments.

"It has not been an easy matter to find the funds required for the execution of the Irrigation Development Programme. Costs have gone up to an unprecedented extent and we have been hard put to it to find the funds needed to complete the projects already taken up; so much so, our revered Rajaji has affectionately called the Public Works Department his Enemy No. 2. Our resources are very strictly limited and in present conditions it is not easy even to find loan money. We have had to appeal to the Government of India for assistance and they agreed to lend this Government money to meet the cost of the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects during the previous financial year. As a result of further representations, they have agreed to provide loans to this Government to meet the cost in the current year, not only of the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects, but the Malampuzha Project as well. The Government are specially grateful to the Government of India for the accommodation they have shown, but, despite this help, the funds available in the current year will not be adequate to make the progress we had planned on the other schemes. The result is that we may be compelled to slow down the rate of execution of the works from time to time, with reference to the funds available. When such is the case in respect of schemes under execution, it can well be imagined what the position is in respect of new schemes not yet taken up. The funds available, and those which may be available in the next year or two on the existing basis, may not be adequate to complete the Five Year Programme. The levy of a betterment fee on lands brought under irrigation as a result of the projects executed, and other new taxation, may provide some funds to complete the programme now in execution, and it is hoped that

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a small margin of funds will be available for new schemes. We are determined to win through somehow and continue irrigation development, so essential to this State. Whatever may be available must necessarily be employed only on schemes which are comparatively more promising, in terms of the net additional area to be irrigated and the net yield of foodgrains expected, in relation to the capital outlay. Sanction to the investigation of new schemes and approval of the execution of new schemes must accordingly be regulated by this sound criterion.

"Against the background I have indicated, I now turn to the proposals for the current year. For Grow More Food Schemes and Tank Improvement Schemes, the Government of India were giving a subsidy of 50 per cent of the unproductive outlay on such schemes. In effect, this assistance amounted to the Government of India bearing 50 per cent of the cost of each scheme and this enabled us to undertake the execution of schemes, which though not productive in terms of financial returns, promised reasonable additional supplies of food. In the current year, the Government of India have intimated that, while they would be prepared to continue the subsidy of 50 per cent in respect of schemes already in execution, the construction of which will be continued this year, they would be giving a subsidy of only 25 per cent in respect of new schemes to be taken up. In the light of the new terms intimated by the Government of India, and our own financial resources, we made a very searching review of the position. We came to the conclusion that the execution of all the 115 schemes, on which partial progress had been made by the end of the previous financial year, should be continued in the current year, earning the old rate of Central subsidy. Between the beginning of the current financial year and the period of the review I have mentioned, 15 more schemes had been commenced. These 15 schemes are also proposed to be continued. The total cost of these schemes in the current year will be as much as Rs. 60 lakhs. As regards Tank Improvement Schemes, 1,776 schemes dealt with by the Food Production Branch, which were at various stages of progress at the close of the previous financial year, will all be continued in the current year. Tank Improvement schemes in charge of the Public Works Department, on which also work had been partly completed, would be continued in the current year. The total cost of the Tank Improvement schemes in the year will be Rs. 60 lakhs. Even this programme is rather ambitious and would strain our financial resources to the utmost. But, Government are determined to spend the amounts I have indicated on these schemes in the current year and complete as many of them as possible.

"As regards other schemes, viz., the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects, the medium-sized projects and the smaller schemes in the deltas, the total expenditure in the current year, including assistance from the Centre in the shape of loans to the extent of Rs. 5.84 crores for the Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani

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and Malampuzha Projects, would be about Rs. 7.7 crores. The total demand for all these schemes, which fall in the Capital Budget, is Rs. 8.00 crores. This is a very large demand compared to previous years, but, as I have already indicated, the current year happens to be more or less the peak period of execution of the Five Year Plan. Details of the expenditure proposed are given at page 31 of the Finance Minister's speech.

"I am glad to be able to say that water is expected to be let down in the Bhavani Project Canal in September to irrigate about 12,000 acres in the current year. Water from the Mettur Canals Scheme is also likely to be available to irrigate about 7,500 acres in the current year. Irrigation under the Tungabhadra Project may commence round about the middle of 1953.

"Hon. Members may ask, what of the future? Obviously, the first consideration must be for schemes already in execution and we must make every effort to complete them. It is not going to be easy to find the funds to complete the schemes taken up, and if we succeed in completing the programme as originally intended, i.e., by about 1955, we should congratulate ourselves. However, we have proposed to the Planning Commission a Supplementary Programme comprising 11 irrigation projects, the total ultimate cost of which will be Rs. 145 crores. The intention is, that if funds become available after the completion of the current programme, we should take up schemes so as to spend on these new schemes about Rs. 40 crores by the end of 1955-56. The new schemes in the Supplementary Programme include the first Stage of the Krishna-Pennar Project, the Vaigai Reservoir Project which would provide water for irrigating certain areas in the Madurai district, the Gandikotta Project which would irrigate lands in the Nellore and Cuddapah districts, the Amaravathi Reservoir Project in the Coimbatore district, the Kanhirapuzha Reservoir Project in the Malabar district, the Sathanur Reservoir Project in North Arcot, the Krishnagiri Reservoir Project in Salem, the Tungabhadra High-Level Canal Scheme in the Bellary district, the Ramapadasagar Project and a number of minor schemes. I may add that so far as the Krishna-Pennar Project is concerned, the entire question of what schemes on the Krishna and Godavari may be taken up has been referred by the Planning Commission to a Technical Committee. The Committee's report is awaited. With such a large programme already drawn up, for the execution of which we need only funds, it would be futile to waste time and energy on investigating further new projects, especially when funds are not available even for the works in execution, leave alone the schemes proposed for the Supplementary Programme. The formulation of an irrigation project depends on a number of current factors such as flows of water, and above all, costs. Details of schemes investigated now and the costs thereof may be completely out of date a few years later, when the entire project contemplated will have to be overhauled. Moreover, the investigation of schemes with a view to examining the possibility of evolving satisfactory projects often gives rise to

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false hopes, which it would not be wise to hold out. For these reasons, it is desirable to go slow on the investigation of new schemes for the present, until we can see our way clear in regard to financial resources.

"I shall be grateful if hon'ble Members will bear this entire background in mind while speaking on cut motions and assist Government with suggestions which would enable them to implement the programme satisfactorily.

4-15
p.m.

"Before I close, I would like to take the opportunity to pay a tribute to the efficient manner in which the Public Works Department have been constructing and maintaining irrigation systems. The staff of the Department have frequently been subjected to a great deal of stress but have been doing a good job of work."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,67,700 under Demand VIII—Irrigation'."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"May I know, Sir, how much time I can take? I may require a fairly good time, at least half an hour."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I am unable to understand what is 'fairly good time'. I can give the hon. Member fifteen minutes."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"You can meet him half way, Sir. You can give him 25 minutes."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I can give him fifteen minutes."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Sir, I move—

'That the allotment of Rs. 2,17,67,700 for Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100.'

Sir, the last sentences spoken by the Hon. the Minister for Public Works have sent a feeling of chill not only in my mind but in the mind of every one who is here. He has once and for all made up his mind on the lines of the note prepared by the Secretariat. We would have been glad if he had given us a copy of the long note so that we could have understood what the import of his whole speech was. Several Members here are new. It is true that some of us who have been following the irrigation policy of this Government for the last five years were able to follow the trend of the speech of the Minister for Public Works. But, Sir, it is not possible for all the new Members to understand and digest what he was reading at such quick pace. Speaking for myself, however, I feel, as I have already said, the last words spoken by the Minister are not happy. They give no hope to the people. Rather they will convince the people that nothing useful will be done by this Government. All that the Hon. the Minister was able to say after reading the note was that there was no use wasting time in investigation of any new scheme. He also said that

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even if schemes had been investigated and reports were available in the Secretariat, they were out-dated. He has asked us not to bother the Government with any more new schemes and new ideas. He seems to have been satisfied with what he calls the supplementary schemes given to the Planning Commission. Sir, the supplementary list is twice the size of the original list and he asks all of us to believe that the Government have got really in mind the execution of all these schemes. He mentions several projects, Krishna-Pennar, Ramapadasagar and several others. Apparently he has not realized the seriousness of the position. The Five-Year Plan of the Government of India envisages a total production of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of tons of rice a year as a result of the new schemes that have been drawn up and included in the plan. I wish to draw the attention of the Minister for Public Works to the fact that at the time the Planning Commission drew up its report, the Government found that our deficit was about 3.57 lakhs of tons a year. However, a plan for the production of 2.57 lakhs of tons of rice a year was sent up to the All-India Planning Commission for execution during the five year period. The real trouble with the Government is that they have a closed mind in these matters. I want to ask the Minister whether he has seen carefully and studied the map of our Presidency. Has he seen the land which has been developed and the land which has not been developed? Has he seen the land drained by copious water-supply and the land which has not been provided with any good river systems? Does he not realize that the lands drained by the rivers Krishna and Godavari are there staring in our face and inviting all effort at development at the hands of the Government and their engineers? If we want to develop our land, there is no use going to small schemes like the Grow More Food Schemes and dispersing and throwing our personnel and plant and machinery into them and producing no results. Sir, if I have only the requisite time at my disposal—say two hours—or if the Government are pleased to give us a special day for discussion of the question of irrigation, I shall tell the Hon. the Minister for Public Works and I hope I shall be able to convince the entire Treasury Bench that the schemes that were pursued by the previous Governments have yielded no results and I am asking in all seriousness whether the Chief Minister here who has, I think, followed the statement read out by the Minister for Public Works, is satisfied that we are making any progress. Has the Minister not read what exactly used to be read ten years or fifteen years ago? Has he not read out the speech in the same platitudinous manner in which the previous Ministers have done? I want the Hon. the Minister for Public Works to give a new turn to his angle of vision, to alter his frame of mind, to change his attitude to the new schemes and not to be guided exactly by the repetitions contained in the Secretariat reports. I want him to examine the reports carefully. The Secretariat works within closed doors. The impact of the people's mind is not made upon the Secretariat, though slightly it is made on the mind of the Ministers. What

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is the result? At least the Hon. the Minister for Revenue was pleased to say that when he went to the Northern Circars, he saw men, women and children talk about the Nandikonda project and it is quite possible that he had his sympathies for the views expressed by them though he would not embarrass himself or the Government by making any pronouncement upon that. That was because he went into the midst of the people. The Public Works Minister, on the other hand, says, 'Do not talk of any new schemes'. Why should he close his mind in this manner? Is it really necessary for him to follow exactly what has been noted for him and is the public criticism levelled against the Government schemes outmoded completely? He talks about the Krishna-Pennar Project which has been criticized from every point of view. It has been said that the scheme designed by the Government is not at all beneficial or commensurate with the amount of labour, and money to be spent. We have been saying that the scheme should be split up and that a dam at Siddeswaram might be built to suit the needs of Cuddapah and Kurnool and that another dam at Someshwaram might be built to meet the needs of Nellore so that if you go south-east along the river Krishna, you will find places where there is copious water and where you get your 47 units of water which you have got as your share in the Inter-State Conference. Then, I shall come to Pulichintala and Nandikonda. I do not make a sweeping plea for taking up only the Pulichintala project and nothing else, though people of the area like it. If Pulichintala is not suitable to you it is suitable for us. If you spend two crores of rupees and raise a dam, you will immediately supply water for 10 lakhs acres of wet land on the Krishna delta, which you can convert into a two crop land without further expenditure on works or personnel. I am asking why this has not attracted the attention of the Government. Why has this scheme been thrown away? Then, Sir, if the Government are not satisfied with Pulichintala, why have they not taken up the Nandikonda project? It offers a better foundation also. It helps the State of Hyderabad. Why has it not attracted your attention? Why does the Hon. the Minister for Public Works say that in this supplementary scheme, the first stage of execution covers only Krishna-Pennar? Of course, he adds the rider that the scheme has been referred to the technical committee and its report is awaited. But so far as this Government are concerned, they have made up their mind upon a wrong scheme. I shall not be a party to a scheme which locks up about 131 crores of rupees and which is of no use except in the imagination of certain engineers. It is our contention that if Cuddapah and Kurnool are served under the scheme, Nellore, Chingleput and South Arcot will not be served and if Chingleput and South Arcot are to be served, Cuddapah and Kurnool will not get water. The evaporation effect also is very great at Siddeswaram. That is why we ask you to go lower down the river where there is copious water-supply because there it is that four great tributaries join the river. You can bring water to the entire upland of Guntur district

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which is now suffering from famine and also to the eastern portion of Kurnool, besides serving Hyderabad in the north. You can also supply the northern portions of the Nellore district under the scheme. I submit, Sir, that this split scheme is much cheaper. Let us not be guided by mere political prejudices. Let us not throw away other schemes simply because a design was made for a particular scheme. Let us not say that we must stick to it because the opposition was from some people who did not belong to the Ministerialist group. Let us keep an open mind upon this matter. Let not the Minister think that we should not think about any new schemes. If the Government are not prepared to think about any such schemes at all and, if the Government feel no new ideas should be received, then it is as good as the Government not existing. The Government must always have an open mind. They must correct their mistakes, if they are pointed out to them by others, and if others are wrong they must convince them that they are mistaken and that the Government are right. Without that there is no use of saying 'do not waste the time'. I submit that it will be a colossal waste of not merely time but also of hard-earned money, if the Government do not look into fresh views expressed by Members and change their angle of vision. They must consider that the new schemes suggested are not for political purposes. They are suggested by persons who are interested in the welfare of the people as much as the Ministers. You can give credit to us for our sincerity; you can give credit to us for some little knowledge of the area; you can give credit to us for some understanding of the water-supply position of the Krishna river. Therefore, I ask the Minister to change his attitude of mind. I am not blaming him. But in the anguish of my heart I am saying that such statements should not have been made in view of the fact that he is holding the office of a Minister in a popular Government.

4-30
p.m.

" Sir, I was saying that the land between Krishna and Godavari requires irrigation. Let me give you the present figures of land under crops receiving irrigation. In Guntur district, of all the land sown under crops only 20 per cent is under irrigation. In Kurnool only about 11.0 per cent in Cuddapah 20.5 per cent, in Anantapur 11.0 per cent and Bellary only 2.7 per cent is under irrigation. If in Guntur only 20 per cent of the land under crops is estimated to be under irrigation is it proper, is it fair, is it just to think of the Krishna-Pennar project and divert the water to South Arcot where 35 per cent is under irrigation already, to Chingleput where 61 per cent is under irrigation? I submit, Sir, let us look into the things afresh. So far as I am concerned, I am always at the disposal of the Hon. Minister and I shall discuss all the matters with him and the Government. If I am wrong I shall correct myself; but if the Government are not correctly informed it would be for the Government to look at the problem afresh.

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"Yesterday, Sir, at another place, the Hon. the Chief Minister said: 'Don't get excited'. I am not getting excited. But when I see that two rivers are allowed to waste their water into the sea, and the land is left simply idle, when a Five-Year Plan is drawn up which does not even make the State self-sufficient, what should I do if not get excited? It is true excitement is the weakness of the Andhras. But all the same excitement in a right cause is the most welcome thing and if the Hon. Minister is not excited upon the matter it is not worthwhile for him to be there Sir. If the Ministry is not excited, if the Hon. Ministers do not get indignation at what is going on, at the way the things are going on, I say the Ministers cannot do their function properly. I want the Public Works Minister to get excited, get indignant over the things that happened over the last fifty years. Then only he will be able to do something in the interests of the people. I am not speaking from the party point of view, from the linguistic point of view, or from the regional point of view. If the southern districts consist of a vast portion of land drained by two of the biggest rivers and if the Government engineers cannot concentrate their attention on that piece of land, I submit I will not be wrong in saying that they are not doing their duty. As the time at my disposal is short, I cannot go into the details now. I want the Hon. Minister to pay special attention to all the areas which are affected by famine.

"Sir, the previous discussion on the 'Famine Demand' showed that not merely Rayalaseema but several other areas like portions of Malabar district, Ramanathapuram district, South Arcot district and portions of Chingleput and North Arcot districts suffer from famine conditions. Why do these famines occur? Because the policy of the Government has been a failure all these years. They were dilly-dallying with Grow More Food campaigns. What is the result? After five years the Hon. Minister now says—with all the pictures of the Hon. Ministers in the 'Madras Information'—that they have brought under the schemes only 69,300 acres. It is a commentary by itself. (Inter-
ruption.) Incidentally I think the 'Madras Information' may very well be stopped. It contains nothing important except the pictures of Hon. Ministers.

"The Hon. Minister was making some reference to Grow More Food campaigns. So I wish to tell the Hon. Minister that the previous Government did not do their duty properly. The Government of India gave block grants for Grow More Food Schemes and development schemes to the tune of 14 crores of rupees. This Government in spite of their development schemes were not able to spend six crores out of it and they had to surrender six crores from a State where we are suffering for want of adequate quantity of rice. In 1947-48 the Government allowed to lapse Rs. 3.55 crores, in 1948-49 they allowed Rs. 95 lakhs to lapse and in 1949-50 they surrendered Rs. 150 lakhs. Not only this, they purchased manure worth 5 crores of rupees and they were

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not able to distribute 1.50 crores worth of manure to the agriculturists in our State. I submit therefore that the present Government must cut away from the old traditions of the previous Government. I would even suggest to them to start new files on every subject instead of getting the old files and starting back.

“Sir, what did this Government do a few days back? Why should the Government think that the people for no reason are dissatisfied with them and are starting a propaganda immediately against them? A press note appeared that all schemes were stopped. When I say that such and such a scheme is stopped immediately the Public Works Minister says it was not stopped. In his speech introducing the Demand the Hon. Minister said that of the thousand and odd schemes only 115 will be pursued. (Interruption.) I am sorry I was not able to follow the Minister. Whatever it is, the schemes have been slowed down. The Government have been admitting it. What are the schemes the Government stopped? They stopped schemes well in progress, and when were they stopped? I would request the Hon. Minister to make enquiries from the Executive Engineer. In Visakhapatnam district there are seven schemes. They may be small ones. But I say schemes for which agreements for work have been taken from the contractors have been stopped in my district. I do not think my district is an isolated instance. I think in other districts also the same thing must be happening; we can see it particularly in view of the admission that 115 schemes alone are to be pursued throughout this year. It is not right.

“In Srikakulam district there is the Vamsadara scheme. Now we are talking about the Lower Bhavani project. It was at first planned to irrigate one lakh of acres. In all probability due to political pressure this project is now extended to irrigate 2 lakhs of acres. At the time the Government sanctioned it, they also wanted to start the Vamsadara scheme. That was a productive scheme and Lower Bhavani was not a productive scheme. But we wanted to combine both so that the return may not suffer. Lower Bhavani and Vamsadara were both taken up by the same Minister. What happened? Of these two, Lower Bhavani has almost progressed to completion while Vamsadara is still in the stage of investigation, preliminary estimates and all these things. I ask the Hon. Minister to investigate how this long delay happened I shall not try to analyse and cast the blame on anybody. But now the thing has happened. Vamsadara would have irrigated two lakhs of acres. I may tell you what I have heard expert engineers say about the Lower Bhavani project. If the Government extended the Lower Bhavani project to irrigate two lakhs of acres, one lakh of acres in Tanjore will suffer. Let the rich mirasdars of Tanjore district note this. Now the Hon. Minister was referring to the Mettur canals. What is the object of accepting the scheme which has come up by political pressure? Originally the Mettur scheme was expected to irrigate 4 lakhs and 38 thousand acres. What is the acreage it is able to irrigate now? It irrigates only 3 lakhs 38 thousand acres. This scheme

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has been only a 75 per cent success. Even this year the Cauvery-Mettur project is working at a loss. From the beginning it has been running at a loss. What are the Government doing? They are collecting only a water charge of Rs. 5. In East Godavari the return is 15 to 20 per cent, in Krishna it is 15 to 18 per cent and the Government are collecting Rs. 6-4-0. The Cauvery-Mettur project is working at a loss, in spite of the original promise of the ryots that they would pay at Rs. 15. The promises are there in the Board of Revenue, in two big bundles. But what happened afterwards? They wanted a concessional rate of Rs. 5 and it has become the permanent rate. This is not even Rs. 6-4-0 as in the case of the Godavari Delta. I do not grudge if some people got the benefit. After all, all are ryots and all these people belong to the same State. They are our own countrymen. But I am only drawing the attention of the Hon. Minister to the invidious distinctions that are made. Now you are going to construct these Mettur irrigation canals. When you are not able to cover the area of 4 lakhs and 38 thousand acres which you originally intended what is the object in extending the canals especially when we are seeing every day reports in the papers: 'The water has not come up to the level, to-day the level is so low' and so on? I submit, Sir, one fundamental mistake of the previous Government has been to lock up our moneys in schemes which were costly, that is to say, where the acre-cost ran up to Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000 and in a few cases even up to Rs. 4,000. Even with the low level canal, the Tungabhadra scheme does not cost so much. It costs only Rs. 400 or 500 per acre. The Ramapadasagar project estimated to cost Rs. 120 crores which the Government said was very high, would have cost only Rs. 650 or Rs. 750 per acre and yet the previous Government have been putting the money on schemes where the acre-cost was very high. That is the trouble. I am not worried about particular schemes, whether they are in Visakhapatnam or somewhere in Ramanathapuram. But what I submit is the Government must treat the whole State as one irrigation unit and see that money is spent on schemes which are sufficiently good. I am not worried about the return, because there are people who are willing even to contribute. In fact I congratulate the previous Congress Government. I think it is not the previous Government but the one previous to that. They made a real change in the policy of returns. They reduced the percentage of returns. But the Government must choose the capital schemes where the cost is not too high. But what happened is Government spent Rs. 18 crores, or Rs. 25 crores on schemes which do not yield anything to-day but will take 7 years, 8 years or even 9 years more to produce a single grain and even then we would not be self sufficient. Sir, what else can there be to cause inflation in this country? What else is waste of money? When we say money has been wasted, it is not out of prejudice. All that we want is that the money that is collected from the people of this entire State must be spent not only profitably but wisely and usefully so that the maximum return is secured for the State. That is all our object. To the

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extent my criticism is right I want the Government to correct themselves and to the extent the Government doubt the correctness of my criticism I would ask them to give me an opportunity to explain my position.

“ During the general discussion on the Budget, Members from all sides, from the Congress side, from the Socialist side, from the K.L.P. side and U.D.F. side, everybody complained about the utter failure of the minor irrigation and tank repair schemes. The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that out of the 35 thousand tanks which are the rich heritage from the past he has been able to repair,—how many tanks? He has been able to repair 902 out of the 35 thousand tanks. Day after day the question came up and the Hon. the Revenue Minister was asked about the tank repair work. What was the reply he was able to give? He has not been able to give satisfactory replies. He himself was not satisfied with the replies. I understood it from his face, from his tone. So the Grow More Food campaign has been a failure. The tank improvement schemes have been unsatisfactory. The minor irrigation schemes have been a failure.

“ What about the major irrigation projects? Practically no attention was paid even to this aspect of irrigation. Ever the Tunghabadra scheme was started only in 1945. Therefore, Sir, even the major irrigation projects are not properly investigated and the Hon. Minister is now apparently asked by somebody to close his mind and not see new light. I submit he should refuse to obey such advice. 4-45 p.m.

“ The Hon. Chief Minister somewhere said that the Public Works Department is his enemy No. 2; he could have as well said that it is his enemy No. 1. The hon. Member Mr. Thimma Reddi said that it is a percentage Department. Sir, as a responsible man, I do not want to make any strong attack on the floor of the House upon a particular department of the Government. But what can we do? Can we shut our eyes to what is happening? Can we close our ears to what the people are telling us? How many thousands of signed petitions are now being received by the department and by the Hon. Ministers about corruption in the Public Works Department? I know a particular instance where a work was stopped and it was also a part of some development scheme. I asked the contractor, ‘Why did you stop the work?’ He said, ‘The bill is not paid’. I asked, ‘Why is the bill not paid?’ He said, ‘The overseer has not checkmeasured.’ I asked, ‘Why did not the overseer checkmeasure?’ He said, ‘Because I could not pay him a percentage of a big figure.’ The overseer is only a vehicle and he has got to distribute the percentage to the higher hierarchy. This is the present position and the speeches made by various hon. Members from all sides of the House only confirm this and what I instanced is not a single or isolated case. I request the Hon. Chief Minister than whom there is no one more capable in the matter of eradicating corruption, to pay special attention to eradicate corruption at all levels in the Public Works

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Department. I am not worried of other departments as they are not all constructive departments. Public Works Department is a constructive department and if there is corruption in that department, it is a capital waste; it is a waste of our energy; the nation is devitalized. Whenever corruption cases are brought to his notice, I know how the Hon. Minister gets rid of the man. He does n't mind. Why does he not pay special attention to eradicate corruption? Let him not say that complaints are exaggerated. Unless the Public Works Department is completely purged from top to bottom, I submit, Sir, all our borrowings will be of no use, all our taxation proposals will be of no use and all our energy will be of no use. Therefore, Sir, I want the Hon. Chief Minister to pay special attention to this subject. In view of the utter unsatisfactoriness of the present position, I submit, I have to move the cut motion and hope every Member in this House will agree with what I have said and will support the cut motion. I hope there is no party whip given by the Hon. Chief Minister or the Leader of the House. I hope the Hon. Chief Minister will do whatever is necessary in the matter. I want him to see the new spring rising up here and not always talk about old hoary winter and stark autumn. Let him not leave the matter to somebody else. Let him purge the department if he really thinks that the Public Works Department is his enemy No. 2. Otherwise, may God help us! Sir, I move the cut motion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I want only a couple of minutes. I rise because the Leader of the Opposition made a fervent appeal that I should pay special attention to eradicate corruption. I wish to clear one matter first and that is about Krishna waters. I stick, Sir, entirely to the statement to which the Leader of the Opposition referred as having been made by me in another place yesterday. The matter is perfectly open to discussion. The mind of the Government is entirely open and there is no such thing as commitment in this matter. We are awaiting the Technical Committee's report and the Hon. Leader of the Opposition will be in full consultation with us when we come to any decision in that matter. I promise that."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Thank you, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Secondly, with regard to corruption, let not hon. Members, neither the Leader of the Opposition nor others, imagine that I am a lazy man. (Cries of 'Never, never' from Opposition Benches.) Let them not imagine that I don't look into complaints. Even anonymous complaints, even illegible complaints I try to read even though my eyes are poor; the typing is bad because people go from place to place and get these petitions typed by third-rate typists. I read them all. And I promise also that I shall pay the most earnest attention because—I say a hundredth time—I am not interested in any party, but I am interested in the country and in its level of morality being raised. (Cheers.)

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“Then, Sir, I also wish to say one thing because I do not wish to carry away a point by a sentence nicely rounded off. I want to tell the hon. Members exactly how I feel about certain aspects of the matter. The pendulum swings from right to left and left to right again. A fillip was given to anonymous petitions, complaints and allegations by a certain policy followed by the Centre some months ago. The pendulum has now swung to the other side. Now everybody makes complaints, good, bad and indifferent, true and also false. But that does not mean that I am not aware of the fact that there are a number of complaints which are quite true, but there are also certain standardized complaints which are not quite true. But I have an eye to read between the lines; I know what is important, what is reliable and I claim—I cannot be too presumptuous—honesty of purpose in my judgment in this matter, and one cannot do any better than that.

“Let me also part with a secret to my friend, the Leader of the Opposition. Quite a number of cases I am sending for special investigation, specially connected not only with the Public Works Department, but the Forest Department also. I know where dishonesty prevails, where in fact, I may call it, customary dishonesty prevails. I know also how money is made. I know also the family circumstances which are at the bottom of these customs and manners. I have not only an eye for detection, I have also a heart to sympathize with some of these cases. But it does not mean that I would allow corruption to grow in this country. I am doing my best and I promise to do my best. Even the secret investigating department cannot always be expected to be impartial. I have to keep an eye over the investigating department also. (Laughter.) I know that a custom may gradually grow by which the investigating department itself will become, not my enemy No. 1, but my only enemy. Therefore we will have to keep an eye on this department too. I am very grateful for the appreciative remarks made by the Leader of the Opposition with respect to my earnestness of purpose and capacity. My earnestness of purpose has not dwindled, but my capacity is dwindling. Too much burden should not be placed on my shoulders if the quality of work that I have to do is to be maintained. I hope the Opposition will be friendly as the cut motion is only an incentive to further effort—I use the school master's words—an incentive to further effort on the part of the Government and that will be responded to.”

* **SRI O. VENKATASUBBA REDDI**:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இந்தச் சபையில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அநேக ஏரிகளைப் பள்ளிக் ஓர்க்கல் டிபார்ட்மென்டிலும், மைனர் இரிகேஷன் டிபார்ட்மென்டிலும் ரிபேர் வேலை செய்து கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால், ஜலம் வரக்கூடிய வரவு கால்வாய் இல்லாததால் ஏரிகளில் ஜலம் இல்லாமல் விவசாயிகளுக்கு சௌகரியக் குறைவாயிருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய தொகுதியான மதுராந்தகம் தாலுகாவில் ஐந்து இடங்களில் அணைக்கட்டுகளைக் கட்டி நீர்ப்பாசனத் திற்காண சௌகரியங்களைச் செய்துகொள்ளமுடியும். அவையாவன :—

[Sri O. Venkatasubba Reddi] [12th July 1952]

(1) கீழ்வலத்தண்டை புக்கதுரை மடுவில் ஒரு சின்ன அணையைக் கட்டினால், கீழ்வலம், ஈசூர், புதூர் ஆகிய மூன்று கிராமங்களிலுள்ள நிலங்களுக்குப் பாசனவசதி ஏற்படும்.

(2) நெல்வாய் மடு அணை மூலமாக சித்தாதூர், வளையபுத்தூர், வேடந்தாங்கல், குண்ணவாக்கம், பசம்பூர், புதுப்பட்டு இந்த 6 கிராமங்களுக்கு செளகரியம் ஏற்படும். இதனால் இந்த 6 கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஏரிகளுக்கு ஜலம் வருவதற்கு வசதி ஏற்பட்டு ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும்.

மற்றொரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். அதாவது வேடந்தாங்கல் ஏரியில் சுமார் 500 மரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இன்று மழை பெய்தால் நாளைக்கு காலை 200 பசுக்கள் அந்த மரங்களில் வந்து தங்கும். ஒன்றிரண்டு மாதங்களில் லக்ஷக்கணக்கான பட்சிகள் அந்த மரங்களில் வந்து தங்கி, அவைகளின் கழிவுப் பொருள்கள் அந்த ஏரியில் விழுவதன்மூலம், அந்த ஏரியிலிருந்து பாயக்கூடிய ஜலம் நஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்கு மிகவும் சத்துள்ளதாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த ஏரியின் தண்ணீர் பாயக்கூடிய நிலங்களுக்கு அமோனியம் ஸல்பேட் போன்ற யாதொரு உரமும் அவசியமில்லை. ஆகையால், அந்த அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

(3) அரதுருக்கருகில் ஆற்றில் ஒரு அணைக்கட்டினால் 5,000 ஏக்கர் வரை நிலங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும். அரதுர், வன்னியநல்லூர், இல்லீடு, இதற்குக் கீழ்க்காலுள்ள 7, 8 கிராமங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும். நிலம் யாதொரு பிரயோஜனப்படாமல் சமுத்திரத்திற்குப் போவதைத் தடுத்து, இந்த அணையைக்கட்டினால் 5,000 ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு செளகரியம் ஏற்படும்.

(4) இரும்பேடு கிராமத்திற்கருகில் இரும்பேடு மடு இருக்கிறது. தண்ணீர் வீணாக கடலில் போவதைத் தடுத்து அங்கு ஒரு அணைக்கட்டினால் 200 அல்லது 300 ஏக்கருக்கு மேலுள்ள நஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும்.

(5) கிளியாற்றில் இரண்டு இடங்களில் அணைகள் கட்டலாம். அப்படிக்கட்டினால், செம்புண்டி, பெரும்பாக்கம், வாடாகரணை, தீட்டாலம், வைப்பளை ஆகிய கிராமங்களுக்குப் பயன்படும்.

“மேற்சொன்ன 5 அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்தால், சுமார் 20,000-டன் தானியம் உற்பத்தியாகும். இந்த நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும். உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தால், இந்தத் திட்டங்களை வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் முடித்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“முக்கியமாக, மதுராந்தகம் தாலுகாவில் தண்ணீர் இறைப்பதற்கான இன்ஜின்கள் வாங்க முடியாத நிலையில் விவசாயிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக மின்சாரம் அத்யாவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. மதுராந்தகம் தாலுகாவுக்கு மின்சாரம் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு ஒரு ‘ப்ரோபோசல்’ இருந்து வந்ததை இப்பொழுது நிறுத்திவிட்டதாகவும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதை அவசியம் விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டும்.

“மேற்சொன்ன ஐந்து திட்டங்களுக்கும் சுமார் ஒரு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் செலவாகலாம். இருந்தபோதிலும் அந்தத் திட்டங்களை அவசியம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இந்த மானியத்தை ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்.”

SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—“అనగ్గూ, మన రాష్ట్రములో ఇరవీకొనుకుండు ప్రభుత్వము కొంత ఖైలాస్ ఖర్చు పెడుతున్నారు. ఈ ఖైలు ప్రకారము, ఆ ఖైల్లు వదిలి కొట్టు కనిపిస్తున్నది. నిజంగా మనకు ఇరవీకొను ప్రధానమైనటువంటి విషయము ; ముఖ్యంగా మన రైతులకునికీ చాలా ప్రధానమైనటువంటిది. ఇటువంటి ప్రధానమైన విషయములలో ప్రభుత్వము సరియైన శ్రద్ధ తీసుకో

12th July 1952] [Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddi]

కుండా ఉన్నది. బ్రిటిష్ పరిపాలనలో ఎక్కువ విశ్వసించి జరుగుచున్నటువంటి విధానమే కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వమువచ్చిన అయిదేళ్లలో కూడా కనిపిస్తున్నది. ఈ విధానాన్ని ప్రభుత్వము కొనసాగిస్తే వ్యవసాయాధివృద్ధి ఎట్లు కాగలదో అలాచించుకోవచ్చు. ప్రభుత్వము ఎప్పుడూ మేజర్ ఇరిగేషన్ల పనులనే ప్రధానంగా తీసుకొంటూ ఉండడమనేత, త్వరగా పనులేవి జరగక, పది విశ్వసండి పనులు అట్లే నిలిచిపోయాయి. ప్రతి సంవత్సరము ఇరిగేషనుకు కొంత డబ్బు కేటాయిస్తున్నారేగాని, దీనిని అందుకొరకు పూర్తిగా ఖర్చుచేయడంలేదు. ఇప్పుడు ఇరిగేషనుకుగాను బడ్జెటులో పది కోట్లు చూపిస్తున్నారు. అయితే ఇందులో ఇరిగేషనుకుగాను నిజంగా ఖర్చుపెట్టేది రెండు కోట్లు, మూడు కోట్లు మాత్రమే. ఈ విధంగా పనులు సరిగా జరగక నిలిచిపోతున్నాయి. నిజంగా రైతులకు త్వరగా వ్యవసాయ సదుపాయాలు కలుగజేయాలంటే minor irrigation పనులు వెంటనే తీసుకొనవలసియుంటుంది. మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో చేయవలసిన ఇరిగేషన్ల పనులు, ముఖ్యంగా minor irrigation పనులున్నాయి. వీటి విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వము పలకకుండా ఉన్నాయి. ప్రతి తాలూకాలోను ఒక 10 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఆ ప్రకారము అక్కడి అవసారాన్ని బట్టి ప్రభుత్వము ఖర్చుచేసినట్లయితే నిజంగా ఈ minor irrigation పనులన్నీ కూడ పూర్తిచేసి రైతులకు ఎంతో సహాయము చేసిన వారవుతారని నా అభిప్రాయము. కాని ప్రభుత్వము ఈమాదిరి చేయడం లేదు. ఇట్లు త్వరగా ఉపయోగానికి వచ్చేటటువంటి చిన్న ఇరిగేషన్ల పనులు విడచిపెట్టి, ఏ భవానీ ప్రాజెక్ట్, క్రిష్ణా-వెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్ట్ లేక నంది కొండ ప్రాజెక్ట్ తలపెట్టుకూ యుంటారు. సామాన్య రైతాంగానికి ప్రధానమైనటువంటి చిన్న పనులు తీసుకోవడంలేదు. మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో రెండు తాలూకాలే డెల్టా ప్రదేశాలు. అందులో దాదాపు 80 డిగ్రీలు ఉంటాయి. మిగతా ప్రదేశాలన్నీ non-delta ప్రదేశాలుగా ఉన్నవి. పది విశ్వసండికూడా ఈ ప్రదేశాలలో ఇరిగేషన్ల పనులు చేస్తూపని చెప్పకూడ ఉంటారేగాని విమిచేయడం లేదు. పొన్నేరు-బోగ్గల్లు స్కీము ఒకటి ఉన్నది. దానికి పది లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేసినట్లయితే, 42 వేల ఎకరాలవరకు సాగు అవుతుంది. కాని ఇది అయిదేళ్లనుంచి అట్లనే నిలిచిపోయి ఉన్నది. దీని plan లో వేసినట్లు పని విమి జరగలేదు. ముందు మేకులు కొట్టారు, తరువాత పని మాత్రము అట్లనే నిలిచిపోయినది. ఈ స్కీము గనుక ఏర్పాటుచేసినట్లయితే, మా constituency అంతాకూడ డెల్టా ప్రదేశము అయిపోతుంది. ఈ ప్రకారము కొన్ని కొన్ని చెరువుల మరమ్మత్తు పనులు పది విశ్వసించి నిలిచిపోయి ఉన్నాయి. అంటే కాకుండా ఉడయగిరి, కనిగిరి, పొదిలి, కందుకూరు, ప్రదేశాలు డెల్టా ప్రదేశాలని అనుపించుకొనుటకు వీలులేకుండా మూడు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి కరువు ప్రాంతాలుగా అయిపోయినాయి. ఈ మాదిరి మా జిల్లా కరువు ప్రాంతముగా కన్నడు తున్నప్పటికీనీ, ప్రభుత్వము దీనిని కరువు ప్రాంతంగా తీసుకోలేదు. ఈ విషయములో మేము కలెక్టరుకు పిటీషన్లు పెట్టాము. దానికి, వారు, 'నేను విమి చేయను! నైవారికి వ్రాసుకోండి, నైవారే pass చేసేవారు' అని అన్నారు. అయితే ఇరిగేషన్ల పనులకు డబ్బు ఎట్లు తెస్తాము అని ప్రభుత్వము అడగవచ్చును. దానికి సలహా ఇస్తున్నాను. ప్రతి డివిజన్ కూడా సర్వీసు ఇనాములు ఉన్నాయి. ఇవి ధనవంతులు కొనుగోలుచేసి ఉన్నారు. వీటి శిస్తు రూ 1-0-0, 0-12-0, 1-4-0 లు ఇంత టీతో నిలిచి ఉన్నది. అలాంటి ఖాములు రాష్ట్రంలో నాల్గవవంతు ఉన్నాయి. వీటినుండి అయిదు రూపాయల ప్రకారము తరం శిస్తు వసూలుచేసినట్లయితే, మూడు కోట్ల రూపాయలు collect అవుతుంది. అంతేకాకుండా, గూడూరులో మేకా గనులు ఉన్నాయి. ప్రభుత్వము గనుక వీటిని తీసుకొన్నట్లయితే, వీటినుంచి మూడు కోట్ల రూపాయలు వస్తుంది. తరువాత 'Bus service nationalize' చేసినట్లయితే

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పదికోట్లు రూపాయలవరకు లభిస్తుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అంతేగాక, ప్రభుత్వము films కూడా తీసుకొని నడపించవచ్చును. Films ఈనాడు ప్రజలకు ప్రచారము కొరకు ఉపయోగించబడుచున్నట్లు కన్పడలేదు. కాని అవి ఏవో కొన్నికొన్ని ఊయ మైన ప్రదర్శనాలుగా ఏర్పాటు చేస్తున్నారు. కనుక వానిని ప్రభుత్వము తీసుకొని నిజంగా ప్రచారంకొరకు ఏర్పాటుచేస్తే, ప్రభుత్వానికి పదికోట్ల రూపాయలు వస్తుంది. ఈ కొద్ది ఏర్పాట్లు ప్రభుత్వముచేసినట్లయితే ఒక సంవత్సరానికి 20 కోట్లవరకు వరంబడి వస్తుంది. ఈ మొత్తాన్ని ప్రతి జిల్లాకు ఒక కోటి రూపాయలు ప్రకారము ఖర్చుపెట్టినట్లయితే అయిదు సంవత్సరాలకు ఇరిగేషన్ వసులు పూర్తి అయిపోవును. అంతే కాకుండా ఈ ఇరిగేషను వసులకై రైతాంగంకూడా కొంత ఖరించేందుకు సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నది. మా నియోజకవర్గమునకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు రైతులు ఈ ఇరిగేషను వసులకై కొంత ఖరించేందుకు సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నారు. ఈ సందర్భమున మరొక విషయాన్ని మనవి చేయచున్నాను. పెన్నానదినుండి నీరు వృధాగా పోతున్నది. ఈ నీరంతా ఎక్కడో మిగతా ప్రదేశాలకు పోతున్నది. కనుక 10, 15 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేసి పెన్నానదినుండి కొన్ని కాలువలు ఏర్పాటుచేసినట్లయితే, నిజంగా కొన్ని డెల్టా ప్రదేశాలు అయిపోతాయి, ఏవో పెద్దపెద్ద స్త్రీముఖులు, ప్రాజెక్టులు మేము చేస్తామంటే పది ఏళ్లకుగాని ఇవి తయారై ఉపయోగపడవు, సామాన్యమైనటువంటి వసులు చేస్తేనే అవి రెండు సంవత్సరాలలో ఇంకా ముందుగానే తయారై రైతులకు త్వరగా ఉపయోగపడగలవు. అది వదలి పది ఏళ్లు, ఇంకా ఎక్కువకాలమూ పట్టేటటువంటి ప్రాజెక్టులు కట్టిస్తామంటూ గాని ప్రయోజనంలేదు. కనుక రైతాంగానికి త్వరలో ఉపయోగపడుటకుంటే సామాన్యమైన ఇరిగేషను వసులకు ప్రభుత్వము ప్రాధాన్యము ఇవ్వవలసియింటుంది. ఇంతటి ప్రధానమైనటువంటి ఇరిగేషనుకు ప్రభుత్వము ఇప్పుడు కేటాయించినటువంటి మొత్తము చాలదు. అది ప్రభుత్వపు వరంబడిలో పడోవంతుగూడ ఉన్నట్లు లేదు. ఆ మాత్రానికి రైతాంగంపైన ఖరీదలై పన్నులు వేయుట నరికవలసివంటి వనిగాను. నిజంగా ఇరిగేషన్ కు ప్రభుత్వము ఆదాయములో 3 వ వంతు అయినా ఖర్చుపెట్టవలసియింటుంది. ఇందుకు ప్రభుత్వ వరంబడికూడా పాట్లుచేయవలసి యింటుంది. ఇది ముఖ్యంగా ధనవంతులనుండి రాబట్టవలెను గాని మీద రైతాంగమువద్ద కాదు. మీదవాళ్లపైన పన్నులు వేసేదాని కన్నా ప్రభుత్వము తలపెట్టిన కొన్ని వసులైన మానివేసి ప్రభుత్వ ఖర్చు తగ్గించుట మంచిది.

“తరువాత మరొక విషయం మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మా జిల్లాలో గూడూరులో ఒక పదివేలు రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెట్టినట్లయితే వెయ్యి రెండువేల ఎకరాల మాగాణి ప్రదేశము కాగుచేయవచ్చును. దీని స్త్రీముఖూడ వేశారు. నూడు ఏళ్లనుంచి ఇవి జరిపిస్తామనే తెలుపుతున్నారు. కాని ఏమీ జరగలేదు. ఎరెక్షన్లప్పుడు గోపాలరెడ్డిగారు ఈ వసులు చేయిస్తామని అన్నారు. మూడేళ్లనుంచి ఈ విధముగా ఈ వసులు జరిపిస్తామని చెప్పుచున్నారు. కాని ఏమీ జరగలేదు. ఎరెక్షన్లలో గోపాలరెడ్డిగారు ఈ వసులు తప్పక జరిపిస్తామని అన్నారు. కాని ఏమీ జరగలేదు. ఉదయగిరిలో మాత్రము గోపాలరెడ్డిగారు ఎన్నికలలో ఆచట నిలవబూనుకొని కొన్నికొన్ని వసులు చేయించి చెరువులకు మరమ్మతులు మొదలగునవి చేయించి 10 లక్షలవరకు ఖర్చుపెట్టించారు. ఎరెక్షన్లప్పుడు ఈ ప్రకారము మంత్రులు ప్రజలకు మీకు అది చేస్తాము, ఇది చేపిస్తాము అని ఆశలు పెడతారనేగాని మరల అయిదేళ్లవరకు వారికి కనపడదు. ఎరెక్షన్లకు ఆరు నెలలకుండు నుంచీనే మంత్రులు పర్యటనచేస్తూ ఈ ప్రకారము ప్రచారముచేస్తారు. నాకు తెలిసినట్లుగా ఉదయగిరి, కనిగిరి ఇంకా

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మిగత ప్రదేశాలలోను ప్రజలతో అంతా మీకు ఎన్నో మేల్లు కలుగజేస్తాము మిక్కిలి ఈ కరువునుండి రక్షిస్తాము అని ప్రచారముచేశారు. ఎరెక్టుస్ట్ల అయిన తరువాత ప్రజలను మాట్లాడించే దిక్కు ఉండదు. రైతాంగం ఏమైనా వారి కష్టములు తెలుపుకోవలసివచ్చి, కలెక్టరుకు ఒక ఆఫీస్ పెట్టుకొంటే అది 2, 3 విల్లకుగాని బయటికి రాదు కలెక్టరు ఆఫీసుకుపోతే ఆఫీసులో ప్రతిదానికి లంచాలు అడుగుతారు. కలెక్టరుతో చెప్పకొంటే ఆఫీసులో కనుగొంటానని అంటారు. అంతేగాని ఆఫీసు నుండి కాగితము బయటికిరాదు. ఆర్డీదార్లు ఆఫీసుకు తిరిగి తిరిగి విసుగుజెంది విరమించుకోవలసి వస్తుంది. ఈ మాదిరి ప్రజలు నిరుత్సాహపడవలసి వస్తున్నది. పోనీ ప్రభుత్వానికి వైన వ్రాసుకొంటే దానిని ప్రభుత్వమువారు కలెక్టరుకు forward చేస్తారు, కలెక్టరు తానీల్దారుకు పంపుతారు. మరి తానీల్దారు దానిని రెవిన్యూ ఇన్ స్పెక్టరుకు పంపుతాడు. అప్పుడు రెవిన్యూ ఇన్ స్పెక్టరు, 'సరే మీ పని సరి జేస్తాను, డబ్బు ఇవ్వమని' అడుగుతాడు. ఈ మాదిరి కడకు డబ్బు పడనిది ఏ పని జరిగేటట్లు లేదు. మీద ప్రజానీకము ప్రతిదానికి ఈ మాదిరి లంచాలు ఎట్లు ఇవ్వగలరో ఆలోచించుకోవలసి యున్నది. ఇరిగేషన్ డిపార్టుమెంటులోగూడా లంచాలు విచ్చలవిడి అయినవి. ఈ విధముగా పరిపాలనలో ఎక్కడకూచిన corruption ఎక్కువైపోయి రైతులకు సరియైన సహాయము జరగడంలేదు. ఇరిగేషను కనులు అట్టినే నిలచిపోతూ ఉంటాయి. ఏదైన ముఖ్యమైన పని కావలసివస్తే రైతులు వందల కొద్ది మామూళ్లు లంచాలు ఇవ్వవలసివస్తుంది. ఈ రీ ఏండ్ల కాంగ్రెస్ పరిపాలనా విధానమంతా చూస్తే, ముందు ఉండిన తెల్లవారే మేలుగా ఉండిపోయింది. ఈ రీ ఏండ్ల పరిపాలనలో చాలా corruption పెరిగిపోయిందనే విషయాన్ని ముఖ్యంగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కనుక ఈ విధానము మార్చవలసంటే నిజంగా ప్రభుత్వము ఒక non-official committee వేసి, వాగ్గుండా పరిస్థితులంతా కనుగొని వారి సలహా ప్రకారముచేస్తే వాగుంటుందని, లేకపోతే రైతాంగము చాలా నిరుత్సాహమైపోయి, పరిస్థితులు ఇంకా worse position కు వస్తాయి అని మనవిచేస్తూ విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the cut motion moved by the Leader of the Opposition. The House is fully aware of the fact that food is the most acute problem in our country. Right from the Hon. Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, down to the common man, every one is talking of the food problem and of the necessity to tackle the same urgently and effectively. Hon. Members may be aware that the K.L.P. is intensely interested in the correct solution of our food problem. Then it may be asked, what are the measures which we the members of the K.L.P. suggest for its solution.

“ I am gratified at the assurance given by our Hon. Chief Minister that he is going to root out corruption that is existing in the Public Works Department. But I was disappointed at the remark made by the Hon. Minister for Irrigation to the effect that he felt very much satisfied with the progress of the work of the Public Works Department. These two statements contradict each other and I respectfully submit that steps should be taken to see that hereafter there is no room for adverse remarks to be made about the conduct of the Public Works Department.

“ A heated controversy has arisen about the sharing of the waters of the river Krishna. Political influence is brought to bear upon the same. I submit that every citizen is entitled to the

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waters of the rivers flowing in his immediate vicinity. The point that should be considered in any scheme of irrigational development is where, if a dam is raised and the waters of the particular river are stored, the maximum benefit would accrue to the people in the vicinity. Viewed with this background, I beg to submit that the Krishna-Pennar scheme is most unjust, inappropriate and highly provocative so far as the people of Andhra are concerned, because most of the Krishna waters that are now going to waste are proposed to be utilized for the improvement of the wet holdings of the Krishna and Guntur districts only by raising the Nandikonda tank level. As I have already said, this Krishna-Pennar scheme is not at all in the best interests of the State as a whole. I should very much like that public opinion be assessed before this scheme is put into operation.

“In this connexion I want to draw the attention of this House to another very useful scheme viz., the ‘Ramapadasagar scheme.’ This scheme has been thoroughly investigated after careful scrutiny, for a very long time, by experts. Very fond hopes were raised in the minds of the Andhras that when the scheme is completed it will be a landmark in the history of the Madras State. Unfortunately political pressure has been brought to bear upon this scheme also. Due to financial stringency the scheme has been kept in abeyance. The Government have not taken sufficient initiative to include it in the Five-Year Plan. This has given many misgivings in the minds of the Andhras. In fact it has shattered the fond hopes of the millions of Andhras in the Northern Circars.

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“I come from a zamindari area, viz., Visakhapatnam. My neighbouring district Srikakulam is also a zamindari area. For the information of hon. Members of this House I may say that an acre of wet land in our parts pays a rent of twenty to twenty-five rupees. Hon. Members will realize what amount of burden these poor people are already obliged to bear in spite of the fact that their water sources are not in good repair. Although a water cess ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 only is now levied in the deltaic areas of Godavari, Kistna and the Cauvery, even that is stated to be very high and we all know how people there are clamouring for a reduction of that rate. Let us now imagine the plight of these people who are bearing an assessment of about Rs. 20 on wet holdings which are irrigable only by small tanks which often depend upon rains. Before the Zamindari Abolition Act, some of these tanks were being repaired by the zamindars; but in anticipation of that legislation, they began to neglect repairs to the tanks and they have therefore now become silted up as they are very close to some hills and consequently are liable to become silted up much sooner than others. After the zamindaris were taken over by the Government, the revenue is collected by the Government, and in the case of the Vizianagaram estate alone the income derived is from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 lakhs. I therefore submit that these lands which were formerly irrigated

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by tanks and small streams from the hills are not in a position to bear any additional burden such as is now being attempted by the Government to be imposed in the shape of water-cess in respect of second crop holdings. I submit, Sir, this is most unjust and uncalled for. It has been admitted even by the Hon. Minister for Irrigation that in most of the zamindari areas, the sources of irrigation were not at all improved for a long time, and that the Government were not trying to make improvements. So, when the rent paid is already high, is it not proper and just that it should be reduced so that the people may be encouraged to grow more food? I therefore appeal to the Government to immediately take up the investigation of schemes for the improvement of the various tanks in the zamindari areas and also for the improvement of the supply canals.

"In this connexion, I also appeal to the Government to see to it that so long as the repairs to these tanks and canals are not effected, the Government stop the levy of assessment on second crops, so that the people may pay at least the ordinary legitimate rents on the first crop without any difficulty. Many representations have been made to the local authorities in this connexion to stop the collection of these rents until the necessary repairs were effected; but they pleaded inability to do anything in the matter and said that they would place the matter before the Board of Revenue for necessary orders. I am sorry to say that up till now no relief has been given to the ryots particularly of the Viravalli taluk where rents are very high. Again, as I said, further assessment is now sought to be imposed on second crop holdings, in addition to the Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 which is payable as rent. On behalf of the people in the zamindari areas, I therefore appeal to the Government to issue necessary instructions to all District Collectors to stop the levy of this assessment on second crop so long as the repairs are not effected and until the Government are in a position to supply water for the second crop. That is my submission, Sir."

* SRI N. RAJAGOPALAN :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ‘இன்று இந்தச் சட்டசபையின் முன்பாக கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்கள் நீர்ப் பாசன இலாகா சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு பெரும் நிதி தேவையென்றும் அதற்காக இந்தச் சபையின் அனுமதியைக் கோரியும் நீர்ப்பாசன மானியத்தைப் பிரேரேபித்தார். அதை நான் வரவேற்று முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அப்படி நான் ஆதரிக்கும்போது எனக்குத் தெரிந்த சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்லி அதை ஆமோதிக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இந்த நாட்டிலே மக்கள் உயிர் வாழ்வதற்கு உணவு மிக மிக இன்றியமையாதது. அப்படிப்பட்ட அந்த உணவுப் பொருளை அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு நீர் இன்றியமையாதது. ஆகவே அரசாங்கம் இந்த தேசத்தின் பல பாகங்களிலும், தரிசு நிலங்களாகக் கிடக்கிற நிலப்பரப்புகளிலும், ஆங்காங்குள்ள பள்ளத்தாக்குகளையும், கரை போட்டு ஏரிகளாக்கவேண்டும். குளங்கள் ஏரிகள் முதலியன எங்கேயிருந்தாலும் அவைகளைச் செப்பனிடும் அதிக நீர் தேக்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டு விவசாயம் செய்ய, உதவவேண்டும். ஆறுகள் பாயக்கூடிய பிரதேசங்களாக இருந்தால் அணைகள் கட்டி, அந்த நீர்த் தேக்கங்கள் மூலமாக அதிகப் பயிர்சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கு நீர்த்தேக்கங்களிலிருந்து கால்வாய்கள் கட்டி அந்தக் கால்வாய்கள் மூலமாகத் தண்ணீரை எடுத்துச் சென்று தரிசு நிலங்களை நஞ்சை சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கும் பயன்

[Sri N. Rajagopalan]

[12th July 1952]

படுத்த வேண்டும். இன்று இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களில் மிகப் பெருப்பா லோர் விவசாயிகள் ; உழவர்கள். ஆகையால் நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களை அபி விருத்தி செய்யும்போது அதனால் மிகவும் நன்மை அடையக்கூடியவர்கள் விவசாயிகள் தான் என்பதை நான் இந்தச் சபைக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நாடு விடுதலை அடைந்த பிறகு நம் அரசாங்கமும், சென்ற மந்திரி சபையினரும் கூட பலவிதமான நீர்த் தேக்கங்களைக் கட்டி இந்த நாடு விவசாயத் துறையில் முன்னுக்கு வருவதற்கான எல்லா ஏற்பாடுகளையும் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் இன்னும் பல திட்டங்கள் அமுல் நடத்தப்படவேண்டியிருக்கிறதென்பதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அறிவித்தார்கள். இம்மாதிரியான திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் உடனடியாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்து அவைகளையெல்லாம் மக்களுக்கு சீக்கிரம் உதவி அளிக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் முடித்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். விவசாயி களுடைய நிலங்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் நஞ்சையாக்கி அதிக உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்யும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். நாட்டில் உணவுப்பொருளை அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்து இந்த நாட்டவர்களைப்பெல்லாம் பஞ்சத்திலிருந்து காப்பாற்ற வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக பல நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் யாவும் கொண்டு வரப் பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது ஈரோடு, திருநெல்வேலி போன்ற பகுதி களுக்கு அதிக நன்மை அளிக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் மணிமுத்தாறு அணைக் கட்டு, லோயர் பவானி நீர்த்தேக்கம் பேரன்றவைகள் எல்லாம் முடியும் தருணத்திலிருப்பதாக கேள்விப்பட்டு சந்தோஷம் அடைகிறேன். இவைகளை சர்க்கார் சீக்கிரத்தில் முடித்துக் கொடுப்பார்களேயானால் இந்த சர்க் காருக்கு நன்றியை செலுத்திக்கொள்ள கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம்.

“எங்கள் திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்து, என்னுடைய வேண்டுகோள் என்னவென்றால் காவேரி நதி ஓடக்கூடிய இடங்களில் அதன் இரு மருங்கிலும் ஒரே சோலையும், நஞ்சை நிலங்களுமாக பச்சைப் பசேலென்று பார்ப்பவர்களின் கண்களுக்கு ஒரே குளிர்ச்சியாகக் காட்சி யளிக்கும். அந்த ஆற்றின் நீர் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் பயிரிடுவ தற்கு மிகவும் உபயோகமாக இருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் கூட, வெள்ள காலத் தில், அதாவது ஐப்பசி, கார்த்திகை மாதங்களில் அதிகமான மழையினால் வெள்ளம் பெருக்கெடுத்து ஒன்றமே பிரயோஜனமில்லால், கடலில் போய் வீணாக விழுகிறது. அதற்காக சிறுசிறு கால்வாய்த் திட்டங்களை சர்க்கார் மேற்கொண்டு, ஆற்று நீரை உள் நாட்டிலுள்ள குளங்கள், ஏரிகள் முதலியவற்றிற்குக் கொண்டு போய் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள உதவவேண்டும். குறைந்த செலவில் இந்தக் கால்வாய்களை வெட்டினால் போதும். லக்ஷக் கணக்கான, கோடிக்கணக்கான பணம் ஒதுக்காவிட்டாலும் கூட சிறுசிறு தொகைகளை ஒதுக்கி இம்மாதிரி காவேரியாற்றின் தண்ணீர் வீணாக சமுத் திரத்தில் போய் விழாமலிருக்கும்படி தொட்டியம் சின்ன வாய்க்கால் தலைப் பிலிருந்து வடகரை வாய்க்கால் போன்ற சின்னச்சின்ன நீர்த்தேக்கங்களை சர்க்கார் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். முக்கியமாக திருச்சிராப்பள்ளியின் வடபாகங்களில் எல்லாம் மலைப்பாங் கான நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த மலைப்பாங்குப் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள ஏரிகளில் கால்வாய்கள் மூலம் தண்ணீரைக் கொண்டுபோய் நிரப்பிக் கொண்டால் அந்த பாகத்திலுள்ள நிலங்களையெல்லாம் நஞ்சை நிலங்க ளாக மாற்றிவிடலாம். எங்கள் பகுதிகளிலே உப்பாறு, ஐயாறு போன்ற பல காடாறுகள் ஓடுகின்றன. அந்தக் காடாறுகளில் அணைக்கட்டுகள் கட்டி, அதிலிருந்து கால்வாய்கள் வெட்டினால் அந்த ஜலம் வீணா காமல் பல ஏக்கர் நிலங்களைப் பாசனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர உதவும். இதில் அரசாங்கத்தார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்கள் பகுதியிலே புள்ளம்பாடி திட்டம், தொட்டியம் சின்ன வாய்க்கால் தலைப்பிலிருந்து வடக்கில் புது வாய்க்கால் என்ற திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன, எனக்கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். அப்படி அந்த இரண்டும் பூர்த்தி செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுமேயானால் சுமார் ஒரு லக்ஷம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் நஞ்சையாக்கப்படும் என்பதை நான் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“முசிரி தாலுக்கா, புளியஞ்சோலை அருகில் கொல்லிமலை என்ற மலை யின் பேரில் ஒரு ஏரியிருக்கிறது. கோடை காலத்திலும் கூட அந்த ஏரி

12th July 1952] [Sri N. Rajagopalan]

வற்றிப் போகாமல் இருக்கிறது. குற்றவாத்திலுள்ள பெரும் நீர்வீழ்ச்சி போல, அதன் 10-ல் ஒரு பங்கு வேகத்தோடு தண்ணீர் ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால் ஏற்படும் நன்மையை அந்த ஏரிக்கு பக்கத்திலுள்ள சிலர் மட்டும் தான் உபயோகிக்கிறார்கள். உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படாத பங்கித் தண்ணீரெல்லாம் ஐயாறு என்ற ஆற்றில் விழுந்து கடலில் போய்ச் சேருகிறது. அதை அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து பத்து லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் செலவில் ஒரு திட்டம் போட்டு முடித்துக்கொடுத்தால் அந்த நீரின் உதவியைக் கொண்டு, சுமார் 2 லக்ஷம் ஏக்கரை நஞ்சையாக்க முடியுமென்பதை நான் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த நீர்த்தேக்கம் மின்சார உற்பத்திக்கும் உதவும்.

“ திருச்சியிலே புள்ளம்பாடி நீர்த்தேக்கத்தை முடித்துக் கொடுப்பதற்காக ஜனங்கள் 2 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் அட்வான்ஸாகக் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அதைச் சர்க்கார் கவனித்து அமல் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக நீர்ப்பாசன விஷயமாக என்னுடைய தொகுதியிலிருந்து துறையூர் வரையிலும் மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மின்சாரம் வந்தபிறகு உழவர்கள் அதை தன்னார் இறைப்பதற்கும், மற்றும் பல விஷயங்களுக்கும் உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் இந்த மின்சார வசதியை மற்றும் முசிரி, பொம்பலூர் முதலிய இடங்களுக்கும் துறையூரிலிருந்து விலத்திக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் இந்த மராமத்து இலாகாவில் அதிகமான லஞ்ச ஊழல்கள் இருப்பதாகவும், அதை ஒழிக்க சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் சொன்னார்கள். எனக்கு என்ன தோன்றுகிறதென்றால் எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீமான் விஸ்வநாதம் அவர்கள் பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்தாலும் கூட அதை ஒழித்து விடுவார்கள் என்று நம்பமுடியவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் குறை சொல்வதைவிட அதைப் போக்க ஏதாவது ஒரு யோசனை சொன்னால் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்பதற்காக நான் ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“ அது என்னவெனில், மராமத்து இலாகா வேலைகளைப் பூர்த்திசெய்யவரப் பெரும்பாலோர் தொழிலாளிகள். பலரகப்பட்ட தச்சர்கள், கொல்லர்கள், கட்டிடக்காரர், மற்றும் கூலிகள் போன்றவர்கள் ஆவார்கள். இவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் கொண்டதாக ஒரு கூட்டுறவு சொண்டையை ஏற்படுத்தி அதன் மூலம் எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் அரசாங்கத்தின் வேலைகள் யாவையும் செய்து வந்தால் இந்த லஞ்சக் குறைகளை நீக்கலாமென்று எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறேன். இதையும் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI M. P. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, irrigation is very important because it vitally concerns the very economic life of this State which is an essentially agricultural one. Though about 80 per cent of the population of our country is directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture, there is food shortage. The Central Government and the Madras Government have spent Rs. 1,000 crores on the import of foodgrains from foreign countries. The food shortage is due to the neglect of irrigation by the Governments for centuries past. Our country is said to have plenty of water resources. It is a sad fact that these waters are not utilized fully. I am told that only 2.5 per cent of the waters of our country are utilized and the rest goes to the sea as waste. I suggest that the waters of the big rivers like the Ganga and the Brahmaputra should be brought to the South by means of canals. If this is done, we can irrigate millions of acres and solve the food problem which has troubled the Central and the State Governments for the past several years.

“ Coming to our own State, it is not fair to say that the Government have not done anything for irrigation. I am glad

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that they have realized the importance of irrigation and are spending money on it. But the few crores spent annually is very inadequate considering the needs of the State. Therefore the Government should allot more for irrigation. But they may plead that they have no adequate finance. The Madras Government should demand larger grants from the Central Government for major irrigation works. The previous Finance Minister, Sri B. Gopala Reddi, said openly in the Legislature that whenever he approached the Central Government, their attitude was not helpful. I want to tell the Central Government that they are taking away about 50 per cent of the revenue of our State from Railways, Customs and Excise, and that therefore we have got a right to demand larger grants from them. I hope that this Ministry, which is headed by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar who is said to have some influence over the Centre, will succeed. The few crores that are spent on irrigation are spent mainly on major schemes like the Krishna-Pennar and the Malampuzha. It looks as though minor irrigation schemes are either neglected or ignored. I request the Government not to neglect minor irrigation schemes but to allot more funds for their execution, as they yield immediate results.

"The Government should so plan their irrigation policy as to see that each district gets an equitable share of the allotment. An agriculturist who possesses five acres in Tanjore or Tiruchirappalli district is definitely better off economically than an agriculturist possessing the same or even a greater extent of land in a backward district like Salem or Ramanathapuram. Backward districts ought to receive more attention. In areas where there are no big schemes, the Government should spend more on the execution of minor irrigation schemes.

"I wish to make particular reference to my own district of Salem. It is a district which is affected by famine always. There is no big irrigation scheme in that district and no such scheme is proposed in the Five-year Plan. It is true that we have got the Cauvery river running on the border between Salem and Coimbatore districts and the Mettur Dam, which is one of the biggest dams in the world. But the people of Salem are not benefited by them in the least. Therefore I request the Government to allot more funds for the execution of minor irrigation works. There are a number of small schemes which can be usefully taken up, if only a proper irrigation survey of the district is made. In my own taluk of Attur, the Government have not provided any irrigation facilities. There is more than one lakh acres of cultivable land lying waste for want of irrigation facilities. If only proper irrigation facilities are provided, Attur taluk alone can feed the whole of Salem district and also export some foodgrains to other districts.

"I will refer to one or two minor schemes in my district. There is the Reddi Anai in Peddunaickenpalem. It is not in good condition. If the Government spend a few thousand rupees and improve it, it will irrigate more than 1,000 acres. If water is

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impounded there, there will be water in the wells in the surrounding area and this will be of great use to agriculturists who depend on well irrigation. Then, there is the Panai eri. It has got an ayacut of 2,000 acres. It depends on rain for water supply. If only a channel for a length of two miles connecting it to the Vasishtanadi which is nearby is dug, an additional 2,000 acres could be brought under cultivation. Then, there are tanks like the Thumbal and the Valapadi tanks. Only a few lakhs will be required for executing all these schemes. The people of the locality are quite prepared to share the expenditure with the Government. I request the Hon. Revenue Minister to see that these schemes are carried out."

* SRI K. ADIKESAVALU NAIDU :—" Sir, the Government deserve to be congratulated on maintaining the P.W.D. as well as minor irrigation works in Government areas in good repair. I hail from Chittoor district, two-thirds of which is zamindari. Some estates have been taken over by the Government and a separate department has been created to attend to irrigation works there. Each acquired estate is under the management of an Estate Manager. There is only one overseer under him and no other staff to attend to the proper maintenance of irrigation works. There are more than 400 minor irrigation works to be attended to in Chandragiri taluk alone. One supervisor is entrusted with the work and he is under the control of the non-technical Estate Manager. Recently, some additional staff was sanctioned. About eight minor irrigation overseers were allotted to Chandragiri taluk. But they are keeping idle because they have not been supplied with the necessary instruments for taking up levels, etc., for preparing estimates. The Food Production Department is doing some work in the Chittoor district. Though it has been working for the past two years, there is not much to be said to its credit. It has prepared estimates for a number of schemes. It is surrendering a portion of the allotment on the plea that it could not get contractors. For some reason or other, the department has been wound up. I suggest that the schemes that have been fully investigated may be taken up by the department which is going to take its place. In the district, the staff of four departments are looking after irrigation works—minor irrigation staff, P.W.D. staff, Food Production staff and the engineering staff under the Estate Manager. The officer of each department visits the same village. These four departments are working on parallel lines. I request the Government to amalgamate them, as that will avoid repetition of visits by the officers of different departments and conduce to more effective work.

" A number of schemes have been investigated in the Chittoor district. After ten years of repeated representations and agitation, we were told by the Hon. Minister for Public Works that they would be taken up immediately. Then, there are the Kalvani, Mulapalli and Kaikaluru schemes in Palmaner taluk. There is the Malavanicheruvu in Chandragiri taluk. Though many schemes have been investigated, not one of them has been sanctioned. Chittoor is a dry district and there are a number

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of irrigation wells and tanks in it. Now acute famine is prevailing there. If all the tanks are restored, though there may not be any direct benefit from such restoration, all the wells in the surrounding area will have a good supply of water and that will help cultivation. Schemes for dry areas are being dropped on the ground that they are not remunerative. The Government must take into consideration not only the direct benefits but also the indirect benefits accruing from the execution of schemes. If tanks are restored, there will be copious supply of water in the wells in the surrounding area. With this water, additional land could be brought under cultivation and the recurrence of famine avoided. Chittoor district is so unfortunately situated that it is made to serve as a catchment area for the Palar and Pennar basins. We do not know how these Palar Basin Rules came about. Most of the catchment areas of the Palar are in Chittoor district, and we are not allowed to think of constructing any new tanks. We request the Government to look into this matter, and put an end immediately to the Palar Basin Rules, and give us a right to make use of the little water that we have in Chittoor district. The other portion is the Pennar basin. We must allow the water to flow into the Pennar, but we are not to use it. The only river that is left is the Swarnamukhi. Recently when the Mulapalli scheme was investigated, it was said that if a small tributary was banded up at Mulapalli, it would affect the proposed Swarnamukhi project and the Tirupathi water-supply scheme. In dry areas we get a scanty rainfall of 8 to 20 inches in a year. We are not allowed to preserve the water where we have it but we are asked to allow it to feed some other areas. The Hon. the Chief Minister has been repeatedly telling that there are four Ministers from the Rayalaseema districts, and they will take care of these districts very well. We the Rayalaseema people welcome the appointment of Sri N. Ranga Reddi as the Minister for P.W.D. We are looking up to him with hope that something will be done for the betterment of Rayalaseema. We hope that he will rise to the occasion and discharge the onerous duty cast on him to develop the irrigation sources of the long neglected Rayalaseema, for which he has been specially dedicated by the Hon. the Chief Minister. Thank you, Sir."

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion so ably moved by the Leader of the Opposition, but I am not going to deal with any general points. I am going to deal with some local problems which are very acute and which are staring us in our face. I have stated in the cut motion that I want to discuss some problems to augment the water-supply in the Palar river. The Palar river up to 1920 was supplying water (though not by floods) by underground springs for two crops in a year. From 1920 onwards, the springs have been spoiled by certain people. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway wanted to have a big well on the bed of the river and pump out water to the Jalarpet Junction. When the ryots came to know that the railway was going to put up a pumping

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station, they objected, and in order to overcome their objection, the railway purchased a piece of land on the Palar bank. The railway company dug a well, and they were pumping water. Because of that pumping station, which was situated at the spring head of nearly 6 spring channels, there was diminution in the supply of water for irrigation. Subsequently, the zamindar of Kangundi, through whose forests this river is flowing, began disafforestation. His forests were cut down, and because of that, the underground springs dried up. There was therefore further diminution in the supply of water from the spring channels. Recently, in or about January or February this year, because of the acute shortage of water-supply, the railway, in spite of the protest of the ryots, have dug a well right in the bed of the river near the spring head of the channels, and they are pumping out water to the Jalarpet railway station. In order to further augment the supply in the well, they have cut a channel right across the river and are taking water to the well to be pumped to the railway colony at Jalarpet, and they have cemented the downstream so that there cannot be any spring which will reach the spring channels. This has really spoiled the irrigation of half a dozen villages, which were having two crops in a year, and in respect of which the Government do not hesitate to collect wet assessment from the ryots. I hear that there have been representations to the Revenue Minister, and I hope that the Revenue Minister will institute some enquiry and redress the grievances of the ryots in the Palar Basin.

“Coming to my constituency, Sir, in Tiruppattur the minor irrigation works are in a shameful state of disrepair. There is one anicut which the department has constructed at heavy cost, called the Kurusalapatti Anicut, which, for want of a lascar to look after the sluices, has silted up. The whole bund is cut up. Upstream the bund is at a level with the stream bed, and downstream, it is about 5 feet lower, and water cannot be diverted to the four tanks which depend purely on this source for water-supply. Because of this, the four tanks below that Kurusalapatti Anicut are always dry. Sir, I am told that even one or two engines will keep the tank full for nearly six months in the year, but because of the silting up of the tanks, all the four tanks of the anicut are completely dry. In the name of famine relief work, the bunds of certain tanks in my area have been cut open. Plans and estimates to repair the sluices and outlets were prepared. In the process of preparation of plans and estimates and giving out contracts, the bunds have not been closed. The recent rains have been completely wasted because of the broken bunds. Water was not retained in the tank, and the ryots could not use the water. Unfortunately, in my firka, namely, Tiruppattur, there are a lot of estate villages which are taken over by the Government. In estate villages, irrigation sources were never repaired at all. In one estate, there is a big tank. Only the tank bund is visible. The whole bed of the tank is ploughed up, and is under cultivation. No sluices are to be seen and no supply channels are to be seen. The whole bed has been ploughed up,

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and the estate-holder, just before handing over the estate, has issued pattas, perhaps ante-dated pattas. I appealed to the food production committee about this. Under the provisions of the Grow More Food Campaign, the Assistant Engineer came and prepared an estimate to put the tank in good repair so that the ayacut could get water from the tank. After two months, I heard that the work was given up on the objection of some of the people who had ploughed up the land. I wish that the P.W.D. sees that communal and poramboke lands, which cannot be assigned, but which are being cultivated, are taken over by the department and put to proper use for the benefit of the community.

“ There is another scheme pending for the past three years. There is a village called Kurumberi, which has very fertile lands. There are about six tanks in that village, and the supply of water to these tanks is from a jungle stream which is about 3 miles from the village. It seems, Sir, that a bund was proposed across that stream to see that water was not wasted, and the whole water in that stream was diverted to these tanks. Every year I hear some officer comes, and prepares an estimate. Later, I am told that the scheme has not been approved. If they go on preparing estimates year after year and then say that the scheme is not approved, I do not know when this bund will see the light of day. In Tiruppattur town itself, there is a big tank which, to my knowledge, has never been repaired. It has completely silted up, and the supply channels also have silted up. Because of this, the tank has never been full, and to my knowledge for the past eight years, there has not been any irrigation at all from the tank to the ayacut which is a fairly large one. In spite of the fact that a big electricity sub-station is near that ayacut, and in spite of the fact that many of the ryots have applied for service connections for pumping water to the ayacut, because there is no water in the tank, they could not pump water. The Electricity Department has not moved in the matter. Only about half a dozen service connections have been given though there are about 50 applications pending for a long time. There is one ryot who has mortgaged his lands and purchased a pumpset. He is waiting for the service connection for the past three years nearly. I shall now give another instance. The Government have opened a Millet Experimental Station at Tiruppattur. They have taken land on lease. The landholder was asked to erect an electric pumpset as a condition precedent to the lease. He has erected the pump at a cost of Rs. 2,700. But the Government were not able to give service connection for the past three years. Only last month, about the 25th June, the department was graciously pleased to give service connection. If this is the fate of the Government farm, one can very well imagine the fate of private farmers. Of course, I am not on the subject of electricity, but I am on the subject of irrigation; but still I cannot but talk of electricity.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The House will now adjourn and meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Monday, 14th July 1952.”

The House then adjourned.